

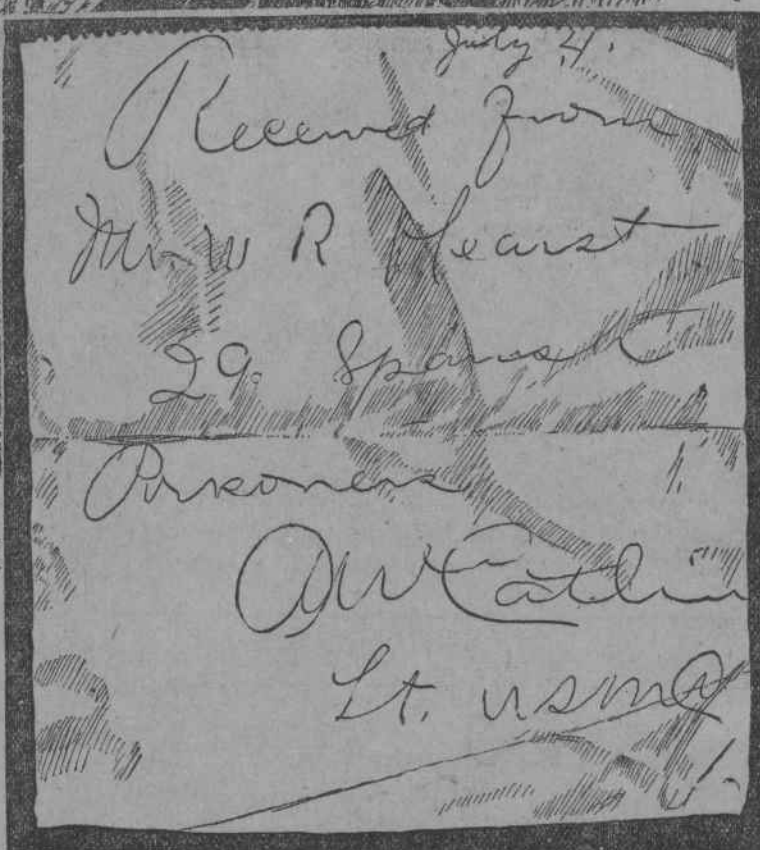


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PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE JOURNAL DISPATCH BOAT SILVIA.

(From a Photograph by J. C. Hemment, Journal special war photographer.—Copyrighted, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

The forward deck of the Silvia, with a group of all the Spanish prisoners (except the three badly wounded ones) taken by us on the beach. George E. Hancock, of the Journal staff, is marshalling the prisoners and instructing them to look pleasant. Photographer Hemment is taking the photographs. After the photographing was over we suggested to the prisoners that, it being the Fourth of July, three cheers for George Washington and President McKinley would be considered a delicate compliment by their captors. The three cheers were given with a will, and in return we served grog. The receipts for the twenty-nine prisoners is a fac-simile of the document we received when we turned them over to the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.—W. R. Hearst.



patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points, the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba. Captain Bartlett has the work in charge and is rapidly hurrying it to completion.

SAMPSON ENTERS SANTIAGO CITY.

The Journal Correspondent Moves for the Release of 42 Political Prisoners.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable Dispatch.
By George Clark Musgrave.

Santiago, July 18, via Playa del Este, July 19.—Admiral Sampson arrived in the city today on the Vixen, the steam launch of Schley. He was received by the Military Governor, General McKibbin.

Thousands of refugees are crowding back to their homes, many finding their houses looted of valuables by the Spaniards.

In the city jail are forty-two Cuban political prisoners, not yet released. Among them are six women. General Shafter was apprised of the fact this afternoon and their release will assuredly follow.

The Spanish authorities made no mention of these prisoners when the prison was handed over. The Journal man interviewed the prisoners and informed General McKibbin of the character of the charges. The facts were verified by the Spanish alcalde in charge.

Some of the Cubans feel hurt because at the present the Cuban flag is not hoisted over Santiago and the Cuban forces were excluded from the city. General Garcia has marched his forces to the cemetery. Outside the gates of the city, the graves of Céspedes and Martí yesterday and placed on the headstones inscriptions that have hitherto been forbidden by the Spaniards.

The Spanish Civil Governor issued a proclamation this morning ordering a general resumption of business, except as to the saloons. They are to be closed for the present.

Some of the Spanish officers express confident hope that Santiago will be retaken by Spain shortly.

The American flag was hoisted over Morro at eleven o'clock this morning. The scene was one of great enthusiasm. The most of the Spanish soldiers are delighted to surrender, the exception being the civil guards, who feel the humiliation keenly.

All the transports are steaming into the harbor. Twenty American ships are now anchored in the bay. It will probably be necessary to blow up

the Merrimack to allow of the entrance of the large war ships in safety.

The Red Cross ship State of Texas is distributing stores at the wharf. There is no food in the city hotels or restaurants and the stores are closed. The inhabitants are emaciated and are crowding eagerly for relief.

In the battle of July 1, 1,500 of the Spanish cavalry reserve behind San Juan refused to charge and flank the American advance. They retreated into the city, suffering great loss. I have visited the route they took and found it strewn with carcasses of horses left quipped as they fell. The houses on the outskirts are looted and the streets strongly barricaded. The railway bridge at Aguadores is nearly rebuilt. Colonel Burr's engineers have re-established the connection by railroad with Siboney, which will greatly facilitate the embarkation of troops in the harbor.

The vessels captured and which are claimed by both Shafter and Sampson are the Reina, Los Angeles, Mortera, Mexico and Concha.

HURRY IMMUNES, SAYS SHAFER.

Washington, July 19.—General Shafter has asked the War Department to hurry forward the regiments of immunized soldiers at Santiago city and vicinity in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that it is probable the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach 25,000, as General Torralba's report of 22,780 did not cover quite all the soldiers who would be turned over. The War Department at 3 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

Playa, 9:47 a. m.
Headquarters near Santiago, 19.
Adjutant-General, Washington:
My ordinance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 100,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrisons. Guantanamo, Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.
(Signed)
W. R. SHAFER, Major-General.

General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in numbers the strength of his own army.

The Most Thrilling Battles on Sea and Land.—See the beautiful half-tone reproductions of splendid photographs of startling incidents and scenes with the army and navy around Santiago—next Sunday's Journal.

CUBANS ANGRY OVER THEIR EXCLUSION FROM SANTIAGO.

Refuse to Hold Any Communication with Our Troops —Garcia Openly Resents Shafter's Act.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the victorious American troops in front of Santiago were made as soon as the city surrendered, and for the last thirty-six hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where they have established new camps.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the camps, especially in the case of the troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Puerto Rico.

Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest infected will be allowed to go to Puerto Rico. The others will remain here for the present, camped on the high ground north of Santiago. Two immunized regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily, and upon their arrival they will be sent into the city at once, and will form the only American garrison force which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and with the extra precautions which are being taken.

General Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness, and probably will be allowed to go to Puerto Rico to take part in the campaign.

Disgusted with the Cubans.

A FACT WHICH IS IMPRESSED MORE AND MORE EVERY DAY UPON THE AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN IS THE INCREASING STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND GENERAL GARCIA'S CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Indeed, the situation has now reached a point when there is practically no communication at all between the two armies, and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one

would suppose would exist between allies. So soon as General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the city of Santiago de Cuba, deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men.

It was evident the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Balquid, Siboney and El Caney.

Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city, nor will any American soldier.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil the people. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city, nor will any American soldier."

"The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it, I presume it will be turned over to you; but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from General Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin.

Cubans Merit Contempt.

The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a strong sentiment against them in the American army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onward, lugging their bacon and hardtack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt. For the Cubans have neither fought nor worked.

The correspondent of the Associated Press who sends this dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told

about the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity, and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

Garcia's Slight to Shafter.

General Shafter sent an invitation yesterday morning to General Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago de Cuba, but the Cuban General showed his resentment by sending a reply consistent with the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning before Santiago.

He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards, and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them.

The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half a dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender.

Admiral Sampson arrived in the city today on the Vixen and claimed the steamers as prizes of the navy. He was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them. General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared the steamers, with everything else in Santiago, had surrendered to him.

The question, apparently, is still undecided. But at any rate the Admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

TROOP SHIPS IN SANTIAGO HARBOR

Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.
SANTIAGO HARBOR, July 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—Santiago is now a city of silence. The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flagstaff, and Red Cross emblems are as plentiful as the church spires. The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way

being pointed out by the Suwanee, glided majestically to the quiet anchorage. They are the boats, many of them being among the largest specimens of the American merchant marine. Nearly all fully bedecked with flags, they steamed in proudly, making not only a magnificent show but extending over about a mile of water.

A despatch boat of the Associated Press, on its way out to sea, saluted each of the transports with blasts from the siren of the stranded Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, taken from that ship some days ago and put into place by the enthusiastic crew of the despatch boat.

The salutes were returned not only from the whistles of the transports, but by the cheers of the men on board of them, who had long looked forward to this feature of the campaign.

Soon to Be Transported.

How soon the Spanish troops will be loaded on these transports for shipment to the homes many of them have not seen for three years or more, cannot be announced at present. But it is understood the delay will be as short as possible.

The big Government tug Potomac arrived here today from New Orleans. She is provided with modern appliances for wrecking and, with the other vessels sent here for the same purpose, will secure all it is possible to save from the ships which formed Admiral Cervera's squadron.

The long bridge at Aguadores, on the Juraguá Railroad, connecting Siboney with Santiago, has been replaced in a temporary fashion by American soldiers. The work was completed today and, as soon as possible, the military authorities will use the railroad to transport from the seaboard the stores, horses, munitions, etc., which were unloaded at Siboney before the surrender of Santiago.

There are few civilians left in the city; but it does not seem to be in a bad plight. Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquors or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Roggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort which make Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class begs the correspondents for "milk for my little one."

In the name of God.

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted, but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads of bad boys indigenous to seaport cities.

Spanish Like the Show.

There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing, and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

Nearly all the better class of homes are closed. The residents evidently have not

yet returned from El Caner and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

Filth is noticeable everywhere, and, strange to say, the city is healthy in spite of it. But if Santiago is to continue healthy much sanitary work is necessary. Arrangements, therefore, are now under way to remove the most dangerous features and to improve those which tend to purify the city.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is a beautiful place, with its high ramparts of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees and flowering shrubs pushing down to the very brink of the water.

The channel is tortuous, and marked by bright blue and white buoys, or more clearly defined in places by long booms of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts and bastions share the promontories, with light wooden houses for the summer uses of the upper classes.

Can Walk

And Looks Younger Since Hood's Cured the Rheumatism.

"After having two attacks of the grip I was left with inflammatory rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. I am now eighty-nine years old. When I was taken the upper flat we now occupy I had to be helped up the stairs, but now I can go up and down stairs two or three times a day, and can walk to church. My son says he believes in the medicine that can make me walk in this way. People say I look just as young as I did ten years ago." S. Loveland, 373 Fargo avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRUSSES.

With my patented Truss your hips are free; no belts or straps to torture you; no steel bands to cut the flesh; no pressure on spine or bones. It weighs but 5 ounces, and being waterproof may be worn while bathing. Sold with privilege of three days' trial. Call or send for book. CHAS. CLUTHE, Downing Building, 108 Fulton St., New York.

